NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT. EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

OFFICE N. W. CORNER OF FULTON AND NASSAU STS

AMUSEMBNTS THIS EVENING

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway .- CONNIE SCOGAR. WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway. -NAVAL ENGAG

WINTER GARDEN, Broadway.-Ticate of Leave OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway -A Bull IN A CHIN

NRW BOWERY THEATRE, BOWERY .- MAREPPA-OF THE OLD STONE CROSS-HIGHWAYMAN'S HOLIDAY.

BOWERY THEATRE, BOWERY -RAG WOMAN AND HE

BARNUM'S MUSEUM, Broadway.-France Giant Giant Boy, Lillipetian King, &c., at all hours. Ticket of Leave Man. Afternoon and Evening. BRYANTS' MINSTRELS, Mechanica' Hall. 472 Broad-

WOOD'S MINSTREL HALL, 514 Broadway. -ETHIOPIAN AMERICAN THEATRE. No. 446 Brondway. -BALLETS BROADWAY AMPHITHRATER, 485 Broadway .- Grm

HOPE CHAPEL, 718 Broadway. THE STEREOSCOTTICAL NEW YORK MUSBUM OF ANATOMY, 518 Broadway.

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE. Brooklyn.-ETHIOPIAN New York, Tuesday, January 12, 1864.

THE SITUATION.

The steamship Fulton, from Hilton Head, brings us news from Charleston to the 7th instant. Gen. Gillmore has been "amusing" the enemy by throwing shells filled with Greek fire into the city. On Sunday week twenty shells thus loaded were pitched into the city, and every one exploded The result was that a fire was kindled in the south ern part of the city, which burned with considerable fury during the balance of the day. Heretofore It appears that Gen. Gillmore has not been able to throw shells containing Greek fire into the city. as they generally exploded in a second or two after leaving the gun; but by a recent contrivance the shells have been made to land their fearful and destructive contents just where they are wanted by our artillerists, but where they are most unwelcome to the Charlestonians. The city is thus regarded to be at our mercy. The fleet is perfectly quiescent.

We have some interesting news from Fortress Monroe. General Butler had arrived there. The engineer and firemen captured from the steamer Star of the West had also arrived via Yorktown having made their escape from prison at Rich

The latest news from the blockading squadron at Wilmington is to the 9th inst. It states that Admiral Lee, of the United States gunboat Fah-Kee, entered Lockwood's Felly Inlet, about ten miles to the south of Wilmington, and while examining the blockade runner Bendigo, a vessel run ashore by her captain about a week before to prevent her being captured by our blockaders. The enemy's sharpshooters appeared and opened fire upon the boats' crews, which was returned by the Fah-Kee's guns, when a rebel battery opened fire and our boats returned to the ship. The Fah-Kee continued her fire until the Bendigo was well riddled. Night coming on, the Admiral returned to his fleet, and the following morning despatched three vessels to the inlet and made the work of destruction complete.

General Kellev highly commends the late acti of Major Cole and his command in repulsing the attack of Mosby's cavalry near Harper's Ferry, the particulars of which we published yesterday, and the official account of which appears in our columns to-day. It is ascertained that in one of the late cavalry skirmishes in Western Virginia Captain Blackford, a somewhat notorious rebel guerilla, was killed.

The rebel guerilla McCown, together with three of his men were, captured near Sperryville on the 8th inst., by a regiment of New York cavalwww. which is reconneitring in that direction.

The question of the Lieutenant Generalship, in connection with the name of Gen. Grant, has excited much interest. It was rumored in Washing ton yesterday that the Committee on Military Af fairs in the House would refuse to recommend that the title should be conferred upon him.

CONGRESS

In the Senate yesterday petitions were present ed for the exemption of members of the Society of Friends from the draft, for the abolition of slavery in the Territories, and for the abolition of slavery throughout the United States. A bill to set apart a portion of Texas for the colonization of freed negroes was introduced and referred. Mr. Sumner introduced a bill in reference to forfeitures of estate for treason, defining the intent of the constitutional provision in that respect, and modifying the joint resolution of Congress, approved July 17, 1862, providing for the disposition of the property of rebeis. It was referred to the Committee. Mr. Henderson, of Missouri proposed a joint resolution for the amendment of the constitution of the United States, so as to prohibit playery in any portion of the republic. A joint resolution in relation to the occupation of Mexico by the French was introduced and referred to the Foreign Relations Committee. Mr. Wilkinson offered a resolution in reference to the imprison ment of certain Minnesota volunteers within the Department of Missouri, which caused a debate of some length in reference to affairs in that department and the administrations of General Scho field and Governor Gamble, but was finally adopt ed. The House Consular and Diplomatic Appro priation bill was referred to the Finance Commit tee. Mr. Wilson's resolution for the expulsion of Benator Garrett Davis, of Kentucky, was then taken up, and the subject was discussed by Mesers. Lane, of Kansas; Davis, Johnson and Foster; after which its further consideration was postponed all to-morrow (Wednesday). The death of Senator Bowden, of Virginia, was announced by Mr. Carlile, and, after eulogies by Mesars. Willey and Wilson, the Senate, out erespect to the memory of the deceased, ad-

In the House of Representatives, among a nun ber of bills presented were the following:—For the construction of a military and postal railroad from New York to Washington, for a ship canal to nite the Mississippi and the great lakes, to reim urse loyal citizens for damages sustained by the on, to compensate citizens of Kansas for sees by robel raids, and in relation to pilots and

pilotage. The use of the hall was granted to Miss Anna E. Dickinson to deliver an address in behalf of the Freedmen's Aid Association, by a vote of 79 to 48. Mr. Fernando Wood offered a preamble and resolution for a general investigation of the conduct of affairs-civil, military and naval-by the present administration, which were laid on the table by 77 yeas to 63 nays. A resolution was ring the charges of misconduct in the New York Custom House to the Committee on Public Expen diture. A preamble and resolution were offered in favor of placing colored soldiers on an equality with white in respect to pay, bounties, clothing rations, &c. The Committee on Military Affaire were instructed to inquire in reference to the compensation of soldiers for losses of clothing, &c. sustained in the performance of duty. A bill to eimburse the State of Pennsylvania for expenses incurred in repelling rebel invasions was intro duced and referred to the Committee of the Whole The death of Senator Bowden, of Virginia, was an nounced by a message from the Senate, and after a culogy on the deceased by Mr. Brown, of West Virginia, the House, in respect to the memory of the late Senator, adjourned.

MISCRLLANEOUS NEWS.

In the session of the Board of Aldermen yester day, that portion of the Mayor's inaugural address which refers to the regulation of the city govern ment was referred to a special committee. resolution was adopted directing the Committee on Printing to inquire into the present method o advertising the proceedings, to ascertain whether it cannot be done more cheaply. A commu nication was received from the Croton Depart ment, urging the necessity of a new reservoir i the Croton valley. The matter was referred. resolution to place Mayor Opdyke's portrait in the Governor's Room was referred to the Arts and Sciences Committee. The Mayor transmit ted some interesting correspondence between himself and prominent citizens in reference the sanitary affairs of the which will be found in another column. resolution was adopted calling on the Park Com issioners to report by what authority they give the use of one of the skating ponds exclusively to certain persons. The Board adjourned to Friday next, at two o'clock.

The Board of Councilmen met at one o'clock esterday, when a communication was received from the Mayor, containing an ordinance to regu late the passage of vehicles through the streets in the lower part of the city. It was referred to the Committee on Ordinances. The members ac cepted several invitations to annual balls of en gine and other fire companies. The report of the Committee on Salaries and Officers of the old Board, containing a list of commissioners of deeds for the present year, was called up for adoption Mr. David R. Jaques, one of the two republicans in the Board, opposed its adoption on the ground that the newly elected members of the present Board had nothing to do with the appointment, whereas he thought they were entitled to ame some of the commissioners. Solitary and alone Mr. Jaques spoke in favor o laying the paper on the table or refer ring it to a committee. His motions were all quietly and effectually swamped, and the report dopted by a vote of nineteen in the affirmative-Mr. Wm. S. Opdyke, the other republican, voting with the majority-to one. (Mr. Jaques), in the ne gative. The Board being satisfied from this trial that the democratic interests were all safe, immediately adjourned until Thursday evening next, at

Surrogate Tucker was occupied yesterday with the trial of the disputed will of Thomas Kelly, deceased. The will is in favor of the widow, and is contested by children of the first wife of deceased The accounts of the estates of John Rogers and Samuel Rogers were finally settled.

John Smith, a man whose appearance indicate rutality and ferocity, was yesterday convicted in the Court of General Sessions of highway rob bery. The crime was committed about o'clock on the morning of the 2d inst., when the prisoner robbed Mr. A. K. Martindale of a watch and a purse, containing about six dollars. The complainant's face was fearfully battered, and the bridge of his nose broken by Smith previous to the robbery being committed. The jury delib erated but a few minutes, and returned a verdict of guilty. Recorder Hoffman sentenced him to the State Prison for ten years and three months.

According to the City Inspector's report, there were 487 deaths in the city during the past weekan increase of 11 as compared with the mor tality of the week previous, and 54 more than occurred during the corresponding week last year. The recapitulation table gives 5 deaths of alcohol ism, 4 of diseases of the bones, joints, &c.; 91 of the brain and nerves, 4 of the generative organs 14 of the heart and blood vessels, 184 of the lungs, throat, &c.; 7 of old age, 31 of diseases of the skin and eruptive fevers, 7 premature births, 61 of diseases of the stomach, bowels and other digestive organs; 47 of uncertain seat and general fevers, 3 from unknown causes, 12 of diseases of the urinary organs, and 17 from violent causes. There were 311 natives of the Unite States, 116 of Ireland, 10 of England, 30 of Germany, 7 of Scotland, and the balance of various foreign countries.

as the day advanced it became unsteady. Cleveland and Toledo and Chicago and Rock Island Railroad shares were un up, however, respectively thirteen and fourteen pe cent under the speculative movement, which was inau gurated about ten days since. Gold was firm at an ad vance, the market closing at 153 a 153 %. Monetary s fairs are becoming close, and loans are difficult to obtain at the legal rate of interest. Government securities were

firm, without alteration in price.
Inactivity was the most prominent feature in busine circles yesterday-business everywhere outside of th roduce exchange being called dull. The markets were firm, though the rise in gold reudering holders of goods, especially of imported goods, tenacious of high prices. The amount of business transacted at the Produce Ex change was large, flour, grain and provisions having m with an active sale at prices showing a further improve ment. Cotton was firmer under the news from Ne Orleans. Groceries were quiet but firm. Petroleum was very dull and tended downwards. Freights were firm,

ABUSES IN THE NAVY .- The facts brought out in the Dickerson and Isherwood controversy demand a careful and searching investigation by Congress. So far as we are concerned we have given both parties the full benefit of our columns; but the issues involved in their dis pute are not of a nature to be decided in this way. Mr. Dickerson makes charges against the Chief Engineer of the Navy, which, if substantiated, warrant his dismissal, and Mr. Isherwood replies by attacking Mr. Dickerson's professional qualifications. The latter says that these have nothing to do with the question, and in this we agree with him. Mr. Dickerson evidently knows enough of engineering to make out a strong case against the department, and this is all that concerns the public. It is for Congress now to act and to put the investigation in such a shape that it will be thorough and satisfactory. The House has appointed a committee of inquiry, and the Senate will no doubt also be called upon to nominate one. We submit whether it would not be better to appoint a joint committee of both houses, and thus avoid the conflicts of opinion and the delay that are sure to arise from the separate action of the two bodies. There is always danger in the latter case of the evidence being frittered away and the investigation ending in

The Next Presidential Election-The Upheaval and Dispersion of All the Old

Political Elements. The agitation and turmoil among all the old political organizations consequent upon the independent nomination of General Grant for the next Presidency continue unabated. The feverish excitement still rages among office holders and office seekers, among all the government fed organs, stump orators, closet and refrigerative wireworkers, stupid newspaper hacks, cheating contractors, and that unlimited train of seedy and needy politicians and small demagogues who are content to play the part of lackeys to their more fortunate and better paid but equally venal masters. By this nomination the old political elements have had an upheaval that will shake the former nominating fabrics to pieces. It is a moral as well as a political earthquake. The old parties are completely split asunder, and they see nothing but harass ing difficulties and mortifying defeat if they attempt to interpose obstacles to the triumph ant election of General Grant to the Presiden cy of the United States.

From all parts of the country we continue to receive proofs of the growing sentiment among the people in favor of the election of General Grant. It is true the class of cormorants referred to above cannot afford to come out at once and openly avow their preference for the hero of Vicksburg. They dare not lose their present hold upon the government-for from it they receive life and sustenance-but some of them are already practising the science of artful dodging, and, while they profess to hurrah for Lincoln or Chase, they secretly declare their determination to go for Grant when they can do so and not jeopardize their bread and butter. But it is amusing at this time to witness the twists and turnings of the political newspaper backs that are paid directly or indirect ly from the public treasury for their support of projects for the successorship as they are concocted in private chambers and closets. These petty counterfeits of journalism dare not openly assail General Grant, nor specifically oppos his nomination or election; but they take cowardly way of showing their spite and vexation at his presence in the political field by showering their spleen upon the editor of the NEW YORK HERALD, who has been foremost in placing the name of the General before the American people for the highest office in their

Here are a few specimens of this sort of brotherly and Christian spirit, selected from the fifth batch of exchanges we have overhauled since the nomination of General' Grant in the columns of

The Troy Whig, once prebably of som to kill him is entertained in many minds.' Grant out of the way, does it make any differbelieve what it says. It knows that the HERALL never yet has killed its favorite candidate for the Presidency-no matter what it may have the Evansville (Ind.) Journal says that "the President (Lincoln) wouldn't fee the HERALD and hence the change"-the abandonmen of Old Abe. The only fee we ever exacted o

of that indefatigably obtuse and obstinate sheet told him that some one else asserts that he don't to a friend in Washington stating that he accept the nomination for the Presidency if tendered him. But at the same time the same correspondent admits that General Grant has written simplicity and sound Saxon sense will so the Presidential chair. The Cleveland Leader in question. We held that the spontaneou a state of terrible war, and bring about North nor at the South can find fault with a popular convention of conservatives there is mocrat still looks favorably towards Grant, although it expresses a fear that the HERALD will use up what it terms its sensational ammunition before the election. The copper

to-day. We have said sufficient for the pre sent, and are reassured in our conviction that as the Revolutionary war produced a President in George Washington, the war of 1812 a President in Jackson and again in Harrison, the I war with Moxico a President in General Tortor.

heads of the Cincinnati Enquirer are almost on

the eve of declaring for Grant; but they cau-

barrassments. In 1848 a few determined men-prominen among whom were Ledru Rollin, Marrast and schemes, and now he finds M. Thiers, the re

this paper.

candor and sense, says:—"The impression that the HERALD is running Grant in order Well, is not that all you want? With General ence who kills him? But the Whig does not done afterwards. A little ratting concern called uncle Abraham was the fee simple of manage ing our own business in our way-an inheritance we, in common with every other honest man expect to enjoy under his as well as any other administration. A Washington correspondent the Chicago Tribune, says that some one has believe General Grant has ever written a letter exhibiting sound Saxon sense, expressing his desire to break the army of the rebels." That he will do after his own style, while his Roman heartily commend themselves to the American people that there can be offered no other token of their esteem and devotion than a firm seat in whose editor has the dullest comprehension of all the army of rural editors now on the anxious seat, becomes absolutely rabid. He declares that "the HERALD is rapidly reaching the perfection of donkey bliss," spasmodically proclaims that "General Grant can't become the candidate of the copperheads"-as if we ever honed he would-and finally simmers down and comes softly and cat-like around to the HERALD's views, saying:-"If he (Grant) is made President it will not be due to the HERALD'S careasings or purrings." Never mind; so long as Grant becomes President it will not make much difference who does the caressing or purring, and the singed cat of the Leader may then prove after all that, recording to the old saw, he is "a little better than he looks." The Boston Courier canvasses the subject of the nomination of General Grant pretty candidly; and in referring to what it is pleased to term the HERALD's "fundamental error" in its speculations on the General's election, says it overlooks altogether the "essential principle involved in the next Presidential election," which the Courier defines to be the taking of "our vital safeguards of law and order in the loyal States from the hands of the people by the persistent action of the adminis tration and its subservient party." The Courier is mistaken. We have not overlooked the point election of General Grant will restore to the people all the safeguards they have lost during speedy and permanent peace which none at the unless they be army contractors or bigger and more unconscionable rascals. If nominated by no doubt the Courier will waive all its object tions. The Schenectady Star says the "HERALD has already dropped Grant." Put on your spectacles, my little puss. The Louisville De

tiously hold back for the present. But we have not space for further reference

so will the present war produce a President and that President will be General Grant.

Napoleon's Financial and Political Em-

Louis Blanc-began inciting the people of France against the rule of Louis Philippe. Secret clubs were held and speeches made at great public dinners, and at last, as a result of all these inflammatory proceedings, the King fled, and for a few months a republican government lourished in France. Louis Napoleon adopted that republic but to strangle it. He became Emperor, and marched onward in despotism until he had obtained a seemingly unyielding hold upon the destinies of the people he ruled so arbitrarily. In an unfortunate hour for his nterests the Emperor of the French allowed nimself to be persuaded into granting freedom of discussion to the Legislative Chambers, and since that move on his part he has experienced the cares and anxieties of his predecessors on the throne of France. He has heard the wisest men of the country denouncing his political spected and popular opposition candidate, opposing, with a calm but forcible dignity, the nethod whereby he (Napoleon) seeks to obtain the treasure he must have to prosecute the immense expenses he has entailed upon the country through a mistaken policy of aggression and conquest.

M. Thiers, who, with the government of Louis Philippe, was overthrown in 1848, is now accomplishing against Louis Napoleon the same manœuvres which were successful against him: that is, he attacks boldly the errors of the government and defends the rights of the people. In France such a course on the part of M. Thiers will be productive of important results, and ere many months have elapsed we may see Napoleon once more a sojourner in London and a frequenter of its clubs and its theatres. The Emperor of the French asks the Corps Legislatif to give him three hundred millions of francs, and M. Thiers opposes this demand, and asks, where will it all end! He foresees that, with such a policy as Napoleon's, next year another loan of three hundred millions will be required, and asks, how will the country meet that demand? Mr. Thiers desired that all small wars should cease; they absorb all the treasure and impoverish the country. He desires peace and a reduction of the enormous expenses of the government He fears that the present policy pursued by France may entail upon Europe a general was which shall last beyond the time of the present generation, and he cannot see why France should foster any such great danger. He condemns the Mexican expedition, the wars in China, Cochin China and Japan, and asserts that France is mistress of peace or war at her pleasure; and, in the name of the people, he desires peace. He is willing to give money to the government to pay its debts; but he wishes to curtail the extravagant expenditure of the different departments, and wishes to reduce the amount of the loan demanded and to secure the country against any further attempt at thus

raising money. This speech of M. Thiers will have a great and lasting influence throughout the French empire. The people are becoming tired o Napoleon's rule, and these exposes in the Le gislative Chambers will immensely reduce the prestige and influence of the Emperor, who has for years persisted in a course of policy totally unpopular in France. To attack his financia resources is the surest way for the opposition to cripple his political schemes, and this is doubtless well understood by M. Thiers, when he so firmly and persistently denounces the proposed loan. Even should the Emperor obtain this sum, he will never again dare to appeal to the Chambers for a like assistance; and herein the opposition succeed in hamper ing his future movements, as they well know that the three hundred millions will be spent as soon as obtained, and that ere many months Napoleon's treasury will be once more empty If this need of treasure puts a stop to the schemes of the Emperor he will lose his only hold upon the people of France—the gratifica tion of their vanity and warlike tendenciesand he would then become insufferable to them and his downfall be assured. All these con siderations add great weight and importance to the movements of M. Thiers and his able as

sistants in the opposition in France. THE PRIVATEERS IN THE INDIAN OCEAN-RETURN OF THE VANDERBILT.-For two years the rebel government, without ports, with out naval depots, and with all embarrass ments in its way, has been able, by means of two or three ships, to sweep the seas and has plundered our commerce, by the statements of Captains Semmes and Maffit, to the extent of thirty millions of dollars. Hew many ships we have lost since these statements were made we do not know. Some time ago it was announced that the Alabama, the most active of the rebel cruisers, had gone into the Indian Ocean, where we have still s commerce of immense extent. Our government sent after ber the steamer Vanderbilt-as efficient and excellent ship, and one of the fastest we have—under Captain Baldwin, and it seemed probable for a time that the Alabams would find the Indian Ocean a hot place. Indeed, Semmes is reported to have spoken very doubtfully of his chances to do much there in view of the presence of the Vanderbilt in the same waters. But now, when we might fairly have anticipated news of a collision between the two ships, we suddenly learn that our commerce in all that quarter of the globe is left helplessly exposed to the depredations of the pirate, and that the Vanderbilt is on her way home. She arrived at St. Thomas from Cape Town on the 21st ult. What Captain Baldwin's orders were of

course we do not know. But it is fair to assume that he acts under orders in this return; for it is hardly to be supposed that an officer of any enterprise, with such a magnificent ship and such a golden opportunity, could voluntarily relinquish his chance and come quietly and tamely home, unless expressly bidden to do so. Certainly, if he does not act thus under orders he is not fit for his place; and if he does act under orders it is hardly possible to charracterize properly the degree of official stupidity in which those orders must have originated. No blunder that the Navy Department has made since the war began surpasses this, and but few equal it in the extent to which it will injure our commerce and disgrace the service for whose honor so many gallant men continually peril their lives. It is full time that the people gave definite form to the indignation and disgust that all feel at acts like this, and required of the government that it should do a

great deal more in regard to these privateers than it has yet thought it worth while to attempt Mayor Gunther and Municipal Re-

Mayor Genther made his first attempt a unicipal reform last evening. He sent to the Common Council a special message upon the Department of the City Inspector, Mr. Gunther's recent rival for the Mayoralty. The ob ject of this message is to expose the corruptions of Mr. Boole's department; and we suppose that it may be said to accomplish its object The fact is that nearly all of the ten, twelve or fourteen independent departments of the city government are either notoriously corrupt or inefficient. The one or two exceptions only more clearly prove the rule that, from the Cus tom House down, the political departments in New York either swindle the public by peculation or incapacity, or both. The City Inspector's Department is by no means the worst of this very bad lot.

But we are not so much interested in Mayor

Gunther's expose as we should have been had he suggested a feasible and satisfactory reform for the evils from which we suffer. It is all very well to say that the city government is corrupt. We all know that; but we want to know something more. We have plenty of doctors who tell us, and have been telling us for a long time, how very, very sick we are; but what we need is a doctor who will tell us how to cure ourselves. Mayor Gunther is obviously not that anxiously expected person. He proposes to reform the city government through the Common Council. That is equivalent to the old charlatan dodge of curing a bite with the hair of the dog that bit you. The Common Council is the origin of the corruption. Most of the members take a hand in it and share the spoils. To ask them to reform themselves is a very good joke; but it amounts to nothing more. We have precisely the same objection to Mayor Gunther's more general plan, recommended in his inaugural message, and approved by us as an abstract idea. That plan is to get the Legislature to give the Mayor the power which originally belonged to his office. Unfortunately, however, the Legislature will do nothing of the kind. It is a republican Legislature, and will give no power to a democratic Mayor. That settles this question; for a remedy which we cannot obtain is as useless as no remedy at

But, not to imitate those whom we rebuke.

and expose evils without showing how they may be removed, we confess at once that we have a scheme to submit to the Legislature. The Romans used to check corruption and force their officials to honesty and energy by means of a public censor, who was always selected for his purity and independence of obaracter, and whose duty it was to investigate, report upon and punish the misconduct of the Senators and other public men. We should suggest the appointment of such a censor here, were we not afraid that the worst rogue would be selected for the office, or that, even if an honest man were chosen, the rogues would soon manage either to corrupt or to hoodwink him. Therefore we go upon the principle that in a multitude of comsellors there is safety, and so urge the Legislature to appoint a commission of five gentlemen of high standing and indisputable independence, and to give this commission power to investigate all charges against our city officials; to send for persons and papers, and to remove immediately any officer whom they may find guilty of omis sions of duty or commissions of fraud. If such gentlemen as Judge Roosevelt, William B. Astor, A. T. Stewart and Charles O'Conor were to be appointed upon this duty, and would consent to serve we do not doubt but that each of them would soon win for himself the reputation of a Cato, and that the municipal government, in all its independent departments, would be better would be a shorter and surer mode of reform than to attempt to smash all the political machines, and elect only virtuous and incorruptible men to all our public offices, and a much safer and more satisfactory mode than a popular revolution and a vigilance committee. We believe, therefore, that we are doing the city a service by pressing it upon the attention of the Legislature.

TEMPTING YOUTH TO TRUMNOT AND WRONG Dong .- The late report of the Police Commissioners contains some pertinent remarks about the necessity of punishing receivers of stolen goods and the prevention of trusney by school children. Although classified under separate headings, both topics might be well discussed together; for to the receiver of stolen goods can be traced most of the grievances to be complained of under the head of truancy. But this is not all. The report should have gone further, and treated of those petty second hand shop and junk dealers who tempt children, even while on their way to school, to soll for a paltry sum their school books, slates, satchels and everything they possess that can be made saleable to other parties. The child then plays truant, fears punishment both at school and at nome, if he goes to either, and hence is led, from one step to another, to the commission of more serious acts of wrong doing. Surely the tempter, who is certain to prove a noted or cowardly rascal, should be punished for thus leading school children astray and to the perpetration of deeds from which their home instruction and better natures teach them to revolt. If one will glance at the blank pages of school books found on the stands of irresponsible second hand book dealers on the corners of streets and in the small second hand shops we have referred to, both in the city and vicinity, it will be seen that most of them contain the names of children who have been tempted to sell them at nominal prices to those contemptible inciters to evil practices. Such villains should be reached by the law and punished according to their moral turpitude.

RECRUITING-NEW YORK SWINDLED OUT OF HER MEN. The facts disclosed in General Spinola's letter, published yesterday, fully explain the cause of the falling off which has taken place in the business of our recruiting offices. The Loyal League—that body which makes itself so mischievously active where its interference is not called for, and which holds back when its services might do some good-is, the General asserts, mainly responsible for it. He states that after increasing his enlistments to over a hundred a day, and turning the flow of recruits to our city, he found the members of the League driving them off again to the Eastern States, where they are now being conveyed daily, to the number of a bundred and nore. The consequence is that the recruiting business here has fallen of almost to nothing,

and that within the last ninety days we have been cheated out of as many men as would have sufficed to fill up the city quota under the President's last call.

Now this is an alarming state of things, and steps should at once be taken to put a stop to it. General Spinola asserts that the agents engaged in this traffic are members of the Loyal League and are making large sums of money by it. Why not let us have their names? If we cannot find legal means to stop their proceedings, the dread of exposure may possibly do it. The Legislature is, however, now sit ting, and a short act might be passed to reach and punish these recruiting crimps. We trust that the suggestion will be acted upon; for if we allow this state of things to continue another fortnight we shall have to pay in our persons for the shortcomings of the New Engand States.

Musical.

There was a good house last evening at the Academy of Music, on the occasion of Mme. John The opera Fidelic was satisfactorily sung. The new basso, Herr Hermanns, made a very successful debut. This artist's voice is of a pleasing quality—is full and powerful and well cultivated. We were prepared to bear and were not disappointed. We were prepared to bear an artist of merit, judging from his European reputation, and were not disappointed. Herr Hermanns is a very great acquisition to the German Opera troups, which so much needed a basse.

The Arion Society, who sang the "Prisoner's Chorus," gave this lugubrious chant in their usual effective man ner, and would have been much applauded had not the ner, and would have been much applicated had no rather saddening effect of the music ohlifet the and. The three overtures were all well played by the orch under the able direction of Mr. Bergmann. The a wore more or less successful in their efforts. Canisas apolled much of the concerted music—white a great deal for one artist to accomplish. Mime. Jo sen, who is ever a most conscientious performer very satisfactory as Fidelio. Herr Hoblemann, a quino, sang and acted well.

On Friday evening, the positively last performat Faust will take place on the occasion of the been Mme. Federici and Herr Himmer. The Arion Schmidt sing in the choruses.

The new Irish drama, the Connie Soogah; or, the Jolly Pedler, which has been so long in preparation, was produced last evening to an overflowing house. Se much had been said and promised in connection that the expectations of the audience were evidently raised to the highest pitch. The following will give some idea of the plot, which, it will be seen, is tolerably intr

who is in impoveriment circumstances, through the virlany of Trickett (Mr. Burnett), Lord Berrysford's agent.
A marriage contract is to be signed between her daughter
Eigen (Miss Ada Clifton), in love with Lacy U'Cannor, a
refugee (Mr. J. W. Collier), who has been forced by the
will of her uncle, under pain of forfeiture of his estates,
to a union with Redmond O'Connor (Mr. Ringgold), brother to Lacy, and a scamp of the
first water. Nelly Noian (Mrs. Williams), a favorite
attendant of the family, is consoling Eileen when the
Connie Scogan (Mr. Barner, Williams) enters with his
pack, and, after overhearing the rascality of Trickett,
who has intercepted the letters of Lacy and by degrees appropriated all the De Courcy estates, even to the
widow's pension, throws off his disguise and discovers
himself as Corney McGrath, the faithful follower of her
refugee lover, giving present comfort to Eileen and premising her aid when aid will be required. The scene now
changes to the Ses Guil Rock, where Trickett is at work
among the pessantry, surning show out of their homas
for non-paymout of rent. Corney appears and bids defiance to the agent. We are now introduced to a half in
Berrysford Castie, where his lordship and his agent are
discovered reading the marriage contract, and awaiting
Sileen and the gueste, who pignentis make their appearance. It is now necessary for Eileen to Joto him, and Melly,
with her ready woman's wit, faints in the arms of Redmond
and Nelly as suddenly recovers. Erleen is seed to despair, with her ready woman a wit, is the promised hour strakes, and cleated great confusion. The promised hour strakes, and welly as suddenly recovers: Etieon is seen to demonity, with pen in hand, about to sign the contract, when Lacy appears on the balcony and claims his bride and property. Trickett orders his arrest as a traitor, which Redmond attempts to effect, but is felled to the ground. Corney, beading the peasantry, now enters and flourishes his the first to be seen at the second act opens in "the chimney tops" is the Giant's Causeway. Trickett and one of his tools, Dennis O'Hare (Mr. Sogmour), are planning the capture of Lacy, when torony gets a finger in the pic, and, to avoid suspicion, cooks up a story as to his former history. They start on their enterprise, giving place to as excitting seens in the house of Mrs. O'Gorman between Redmond, Elisen and Nally, in which the latter displays all that devotion and quick and ready wit which are the characteristics of the Irish peasant girl. Redmond for a moment triumphs, and is again befined by Nelly, the scene closing with a laughable and picturesque tableau of Redmond's discominisms. We next tollow Trickett's bloodhounds through The Giant's Gataproturesque tableau of Redmond's discounture. We next follow Trickett's bloodhounds through The Gint's Gateway, ou the road to the Care Taker's Hut, when we meet with a new character, Mary Regan (Mrs. Reoves), the foster sinter to Lacy, who is there concealing himself from his pursuers. Her husband's intended treachery is here foiled by Corney, who discovers the plot to Lacy by means of a supposed adventure, which he relates. Lacy takes the hint, and oscapes. We have now the grand shallow of the piece—the Cascade and Da-11. Giant's Causeway—in which a rapid succession for the control of the control of the control of the control of the death struggle between Trickett and Lacy (wo over the falls with the papers recovered from his hand). The fearful leap of Corney into the over the falls with the papers recovered from Trickett in his hand), the learnal leap of Corney into the Devil's Hasin, and the appearance of Wild Elste in the crags, the act drop failing amid tremendous applause. The third act opens at Lord Berrysford's, who is in consultation with his son Redmond, when Trickett enters with the hat of Lacy, who he supposes is drowned. The agend agues to the house of Squire Maitland, where she has taken refuge. Elleen, who has been instructed by Corney, apparently consents. Trickett, overloyed at the probable success of his plans, appoints the following evening for the ceremony at the cautie. The fourth scene discovers Lacy wounded in the cavers of Elste (Miss Mary Weins), where he is awaiting the return of Corney, who has sent the recovered papers to the Lord Lieutenau. We now the recovered papers to the Lord Lieutenau. We now may. Elsie rushes in, claims Trickett as here busband, denouncing him as the murderer of Colonel O'Corman, and Redmond as their child. They are arrested, Lacy recovers his estates and marries Elicon, and the Counie Soogah takes unto himself Nolly Nolan, and all ends happily.

We need not tell our readers that the drama being writ-

We need not tell our readers that the drama being written for Mr. Barney Williams its whole interest is made to centre round him. It is not his aim to give much promineace to any of the other characters, and on his efforts accordingly depends its success. In a work of this kind there is, of course, but little room for criticism. Provided the subordinate characters perform their parts creditably its requirements are fulfilled. There was but little to complain of on this latter score last evening except in regard to Mr. Burnett, who made a gread uly slow villain, alow that the audiesc were at time almost out of patience with him. If Mr. Ringgold, too, could have of patience with him. If Mr. Ringgold, too, could have infused a little more of the gent leman into his Irish fex hunter it would have been nearer the life. The Connie Soogah, although it has ne particular features of originality, is one of those rollicking creations which serves to bring out all Mr. Williams' strong points. He kept the house in roars of isuphter all the evening, and was ably seconded by his clever wife, whose Nelly Noian is one of the most natural characters of its type that we have seen heg perform. Mim Ada Ulifton, as Elicen G'Gorman, and Miss Mary Wells, as the crazy Esis, also did well. The latter part could, we think, be cut down in the cavern seene with much advantage. For a first night, however, the piece was played remarkably well. The suggestions we have thrown out will no doubt be acted upon, and will help its popularity. The scenic effects were admirable, and degreat credit to the professional skill of the artists, Messru. Hilliard and Maeder. Altogether, the piece may be prenounced a decided success, and will no doubt have a lengthened run. Mr. Charles Gayler, we understand, is the author.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

Two pieces, both new here, were performed at this theatre last night, entitled A Bull in a China Shop, and Cousin Cherry. The Bull in a China Shop is a very laugh-able illustration of that proverbial title. Mr. Tipthorpe, an old gentleman who has his peccadilloes, is neverthe-less very quiet and happy with his family—a wife and less very quiet and happy with his family—a wife and daughter. There is a suitor for the daughter's hand, beloved by the daughter and approved of by the father and mother. There is a servant maid married to a piano tuner, and who keeps her marriage secret for tear she will lose her place. Except this little trouble, every one in the play is perfectly happy, when auddenly this domestic circle is catored by Bagahot, the friend of Mr. Tipthorpe, ife immediately discovers a great many mysteries, sees that Tipthorpe's family is menaced with ruin, and devotes himself to save it. But in this laudable process he gots every one by the ears is the most wonderful manner, sets the whole establishment at cross purposes and has the Tipthorpe family in a tangle. Many comical and ludicrous scenes result from the claboration of this itea, and the play has at least fifty good laughs in it, though it is rather a farce than a comedy. Bagahot's character is happily aketched. Mesars. Davidge, Morton, Steddard and Owens played the principal parts with capital spirit. Mr. Stoddard's make up was particularly excellent, as was also that of Mr. Owens.

Cousin Cherry is a very much slower piece, though Mrs. Wood was the Cousin Cherry, and though she is supposed to be a lively widow who talks every subject to pieces. Such lively widow are time henored institutions in the drama. They must be very tirecome to the actresses, as they certainly are to the audience. Mrs. Wood's widow was go exception to the rule in this latter respect, though she doubtless did the best that could have been done with it. Mrs. Brown pisyed very neatly the part of a modest little country girl in love with a gestleman, and the gestleman was adequately represented by Mr. Clarke. The story of the play is a love daughter. There is a suiter for the daughter's hand, be